WHIG NOMINATION: FOR MAYOR. WILLIAM V. BRADY

SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAYS PAPER. 51 Grani Committee of Democratic Whig Young Mes.—A special adjourned meeting of this Com-mittee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday excing, April 6, at 7 o'clock. N. B.—The object in view should induce every member

be punctual at this early hour.

By order, THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

PREDERICK FRYE. | Secretaries.

Democratic Whig General Com regular meeting of this Committee will be he'd on needay erening. April 6, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, Chairman.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Vice Chairman. Ww. L. SHANDLOW. Secretaries.

Whig Nominating Convention.—An Ad-ourned meeting of this Convention will be beid on Mon-lay evening, 6th inst. at 75 o'clock, at the Brondwich Rouse. HENNY E. DAVIES, President. MARCELLUS EKLLS. | Secretaries.

CONNECTICUT holds her Election for Members of Congress, State Executive and Legislature this day. We hope for an auspicious result, but are not wholly without apprehensions of partial defection. Should the vote be a full one, we believe the result must be a Whig triumph. But the canvass has been too quiet to afford a certainty that the full vote will be drawn out.

We have made arrangements which we trust

will enable us to give returns from over half the state in to-morrow morning's paper, and from a good part of the residue in our Evening Editions.

RHODE ISLAND holds her Election for State ers and Members of Congress on Wednesday of this week. The complex divisions of parties in that State alone throws any doubt over the result. We bespeak from our friends in Providence and elsewhere returns as early and accurate as pos-

We trust our readers will carefully consider Messrs. Polk and Walker's new scheme for raising the wind by levying (in the exercise of a regal prerogative with regard to which our Constitution utterly silent) a Tariff on Imports into Mexico .-We, too, are thinking earnestly of the whole mat-ter, and to-morrow, if not so intensely crowded as to-day, we may offer a few comments. Our Next Mayor.

J. Sherman Brownell was at last nominated for Mayor at Tammany on Saturday evening, after several long evenings of intensely excited canvassing and balloting. His friends were very zealons and persevering, and have ecarried their point, agh we think less effort would have been required to nominate almost any other man.— (Messrs. Brownell and Leonard, the Tammany candidates for the two offices to be filled by the vote of the whole City, are both residents of the Ninth

So the People of our City are to choose whether WILLIAM V. BRADY or J. Sherman Brownell shall be their Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year. We are content to go to the Polls on that issue. If the great body of the voters will but allow their adgments fair play-if those who do not already w will but candidly inquire who these two men are, how each of them has achieved the distinction secorded him and deserved still farther eminence and then give independent suffrages, we shall be

After the contest is over, should Brownell happen to be chosen, we shall hear hundreds who have not been near the Polls denouncing the result as disgraceful to the voters and to popular Government.
We protest against any such inference. Whatever discredit there may be in the premises will justly attach, not to those who went to the Polls and voted as they thought best, but to those who, knowing that Mr. Brady ought to be chosen, utterly neglected to discharge their conscientious duty. Reader! will you be one of these ?

TERRESSEE .- The Whig State Convention which essembled at Nashville on the 25th ult. unanioly nominated Gen. NEIL S. BROWN, of Pulaski, as the Whig candidate for Governor. The in August.

Bad conduct at Buena Vista-That Victory no advantage to the Administration-Col. Beuton-Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, &c.

From our own Correspondent.
Washington, Saturday, April 3. It is said that there was some bad conduct even on the part of our forces at Buena Vista: that neither the Arkansas nor Indiana regiment behaved ern population. The Arkansas regiment flatly re--so the story goes, -to advance with Gen. Wool upon the enemy, declaring the odds too great.
Whereupon Col. Yell, of that regiment, desperate from the conduct of his command, called upon all loved Arkansas to follow him; and accompanied by about 100 soldiers—good men and true—rushed into the thickest of the fight, and perished there. He sacrificed himself to the honor of his corps, and in the service of his country :- more far more to be envied, than those of his regiment who survived the conflict and lost their reputation. Col. Yell leaves many a friend to lament his untimely end. It is said that the President regrets

The Indiana regiment behaved no better. It fled, according to report, at the first onset; and was in full retreat on Monterey when it was overtaken by the news of the victory-like Frederic the Great on his first battle. I give the story as I eard it. It may not be true, and I hope it is not. would not have the representative soldiers of any State deprived of the rich fame that awaits each one of that band of heroes, who did their devoir

at Burna Vista : for

They who out-live that day, and come safe home, Shall wand on tip toe when that day is named." is undoabtedly true that a large majority of the five thousand Americans who fought that battle are opposed to the war, as being unnecessarily ked and uselessly carried on. In enlisting owever, into the service of the United States, they sunk the politician in the soldier, and have con quered for their country even in an unjust quarrel. Their sacrifice of principle to a sense of duty will be productive of no good to the misguided Administration that has compelled them to butchery.

The Victory of Buena Vista is no triumph to the dministration; it proceeded not from its counsel. sor was contemplated in its plan of operations. It was stated—somewhat precoctously, as events prove—by the organ of the Administration, that Gen. Taylor was proceeding contrary to the intractions of the Department, and in opposition to its wishes. The trophies of Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma and Monterey had deprived the President of his accustomed sleep; they served as no opiates to his troubled apprehensions; his slum--if he slumbered-were but a continuance of anduring thought. The armed apparition of Tayfor hung over his uneasy pillow, and, like the Shoet of Banque, "At his bidding would not down." To bring back "tired Nature's sweet restorer to the White House,—to sooth the turbulent passions of the Presidential breast, malice, envy, hatred and all uncharitableness,—and to restore that calm of mind, which neither Buchanan's softened words, nor Marcy's canine adulation could produce, nor all the incessant application of Virginia's nox. To bring back "tired Nature's sweet restorer nor all the incessant application of Virginia's nox. ious weed-it was resolved to send out Scott to the abundant laurel which, in the eyes of the President, different old "Rough and Ready's" brow. It was no ill-conceived plan: if only wanted execution; and to this Scott lent himself. For immediate on hard and solid.

Mon. W. W. Woodworth fest this evening for your City, after a visit here of ten days; during which time he exchanged courtesies with the most distinguised of his political friends in this city. Whatever news comes in from the South you will hear by a more rapid medium of transmission

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNB BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, April 3-7, P. M. A bill was reported to extend the time to construct the Canandaigua and Corning Railway. The bill making appropriations of School Funds was again debated, but had not been disposed of prior to the hour of adjournment. ASSEMBLY

A bill was brought in on leave, for the organization of the First Division of New-York State Militin.

The bill to incorporate Syracuse as a city was made the special order of the day for Tuesday.

left New-York last evening. She has returned .-The other is the tow-boat Commerce, which does not appear to have made any headway since noon. Two boys, children of John Fliter, died last night from the effects of spirituous liquors adminis-

tered to them by some person.

Flour is \$7 a \$7‡. Sales of 5,000 bushels Corn 90 cts. to be delivered before 20th inst.

The day has been very fine at all the stations on

American Boats and Provisions Captured

Smallpox at Lobos. A letter written to The Tribune from Anton Lizardo, the contents of which have been mainly anticipated by the news received through the New-

Orleans papers, has the following paragraphs: The U. S. ship Albany, while coming into harbor yes terday, ran upon a reef, and while getting her off, sev with the bravery so characteristic of South-west- eral barrels of beef and pork were put into small boats eral barrels of beef and pork were put into small boats for the purpose of lightening the vessel. The boats unfortunately broke loose and drifted to the shore, where they were secured by the Mexicans. The Albany was soon aftoat, and suffered no damage.

Several men of the lat Pennsylvania volunteers were attacked by the smallpox while at Lobos, and were left on the island, with a detachment sufficient for their protection. I did not learn the number of the sick.

IMMIGRANTS IN BOSTON.-The Thomas W. Sears arrived at Boston on Friday with 123 Irish steerage passengers. She left Liverpool with 141, but 24 died and 6 were born on the passage. The Boston Journal says that their condition was worse than that of any who ever came to that port before. The steerage was in a most filthy state and the passengers covered with vermin, and so emaciated that they could hardly crawl ashore None of them seemed to have the means of supporting themselves a single day. Sixteen were carried directly to the Alms House and more remained to be carried to the Alms-House and more remained to be carried there; one died on the way. It having been reported that the mate hal caused the death of one of these un-fortunates by ill-treatment on the voyage some thousand Irishmen collected and threatened to kill him. The po-lice carried him to Leveret st. jail for safety.

ILLINOIS.—An election for Delegates to amend the Constitution of this State, is to be held on the

Hon. JOHN M. HOLLEY IM. C. elect from

Wayne and Seneca) is still slowly recovering. ALBANY County has fixed the salary of her ounty Judge at \$1,800 and her Surrogate at \$1,400.

NAVAL .- The sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. H. Paulding arrived Saturday morning, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from Cape of Good Hope. We learn from the Courier & Enquire

that Mr. MELVILLE, the author of Typee, is about to publish another work under the title of Omoo.

THE DEAF AND DUNB .- The number of deaf and dumb in the world is estimated by an Edinburgh Re-viewer at \$40,000—enough to constitute a State—and yet having no voice in governing anywhere. The propor-tion of these dear mutes is as follows:

ENTERTAINMENT TO HENRY CLAY.—On Mr. Clay's return up the Mississippi, on board the Alex. Scott he was one evening entertained by Mrs. Mowatt with recitations, and by Mr. Davenport with recitations and songs. Mr. Clay and all others who were present were delighted with the anusements of the evening. Mr. Clay arrived at Louisvile on the 20th ult and left immediately for Ashland.

FIRE IN MUNCY, PA.-A fire broke out in this

FIRES.-The store of Stratton & Wicks, at Stratton Falls, Schoharie Co. was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. Loss about \$2500, on which there is a partial

BATTLE OF RIENA NEWS.

From the New York of Particles—Canada and State of Particles—Canada and S

sion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he repiled "that the old fellow had missed the fine at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 22d february the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their intermisable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook—Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them—In this general mele, one of our small regiments of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky Infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an animmense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers was killed here—among them was Col. Mckiee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately dispatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the nen finding it very difficult to carry him and the exemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the galiant Lieut. Colonal begged them to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young off

this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently railled, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired while the control of the covered the ground of the ground of

lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremast man, a charge of his nounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore

mounted volunteers against a large closely of materia, and
was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore
off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to
receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their
rides, delivering at the same time a most destructive
fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enmy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis,
was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered
his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however,
doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Col.
McClung was prevented from doing his share of the
brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound
received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines
him to his bed, and from which it is feared by his best
friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of
showing their metits and excepts the carters of their

received at the battle of Notherby, which shin contines him to his bed, and from which it is feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavairy were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the bands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 lancers and busars, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and wheeling, fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the bead of a squadron of dragoons, and one of Arkansas cavairy, against a large body of the enemy's cavairy, with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. 'a sylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of cavairy around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 2000 men into his rear. But Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt. Bragg, with his artillery, against this force, who succeeded in cutting them off from the main body. Ilieut. Crittenden was dispatched, with a slag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of this force. The Mexican officer, pretending not to understand the character of his mission, insisted that be should be bindfolded, according to the rules of war, and thus had the Lieutenant carried into the camp of Santa Anna himself. This was a ruse to get time to extricate the Mexican cavairy from their dangerous position, and pending this truce they were all drawn off by a different road from that by which they had gained this position.

Lieut Crittenden was conducted bilindfolded to the tent of the Mexican General-in-Chief, which he found insight have been heard a mile off, but produced no very great terror in the mind of the Kentuckian

and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

Santa Anna took three small pieces of our artillery, which, under Lieut, O'Brien, had been posted too far de advance to be covered by our infantry. All the Sunners were shot down, and when the guns were captured there was not a soldier left to man them. One of these pieces was an old Texan 6-pounder, which, during the Texan Revolution, had done good execution among the Mexican ranks. As to the flags he boasts of having taken, they are very probably mere company markers, which were dropped on the field and picked up by the valiant Mexicans. His Excellency of the War Department, to whom Santa Anna has sent these trophies, will no doubt be sortely disappointed in the size, texture, and beauty of these standards. Mexican pride is casily satisfied when such feeble mementoes of their prowess and valor as these console them for so inglorious a defeat,

ment. [Washington Union.]

REPUBLICAN LIBERATING ARMY.

GRNERALIN-CHIEF—Excilent Sir: During a moment of leisure—it being now 7 c'clock in the morning—I have to inform your excellency, in order that you may communicate the same to the Sr. Vice President of the republic, that the army under my command, after a painful and long march over the desert between the Cedral and this place, has had to encounter, in a battle that lasted two days, the United States army under Gen. Taylor, composed of 8 or 9,000 men, with 26 pieces of artillery. Both armies have fought a bloody and desperate fight. This morning the action commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until sunset. The field of battle is covered with the dead. Blood has flowed in torrents. Two standards, which I have the honor to send to your excellency, were taken by us, together with three pieces of artillery, of the calibre of 6 and 4 pounders, with their complement of ammunition, and four wagons with their horses. Although the battle was not decisive, I can assure your excellency that the field, however shortly disdisputed, finally remained in our possession, as is manifested by the trophles I have mentioned. Upward of disputed, finally remained in our possession, as is mani-fested by the trophies I have mentioned. Upward of 2,000 of the enemy's dead lie strewed upon the field of battle, and we have taken some prisoners, the exact number of whom has not been made known to me. number of whom has not been made known to me.

On our own part I regret to say that with generals, officers and troops, we have lost, in killed and wounded, about one thousand—readily accounted for by the obstinate encounter we have had, lasting through two successive days. During one of the charges to-day, my horse was killed by a grape-shot. The strong position of the enemy was all that saved him from a complete route.

of the enemy was all that saved him from a complete route.

A few hours before I reached this point the enemy, having notice of our advance, retired from his position at Agua Nueva, where he was first posted, and fell back to his defile, which may be even compared to the pass of Thermopylss. But he must have been taught, by the experience of these two days, that neither the rugged steep of the mountain nor his fortified position, nor any other of his advantages, could restrain the Mexican soldier from battling in defence of his country and her rights.

Our soldiers are indeed worthy of all commendation; and I glory in the consciousness of being at the head of an army of heroes, who not only know how to fight bravely, but to suffer patiently both hunger and thirst for forty-eight hours, a sacrifice required of them by the Nation, and of which I have myself here a witness.

The only paintal redection I have at this moment is, that not a bleen in or a particle of rice can be had here for our sick and wounded. We have subsisted for many days in meat alone. Thus is verified the complaints I have heretofore made of the neglect this Army has suffered from having to depend for supplies on its own resources during the last two months. I will now add that it is not possible to carry on the campaign successfully, unless the Army is provided with all the supplies required in war. I therefore think of moving back my camp, early to-morrow morning, to Agua Nueva, three lesques distant, to provide myself with some necessaries that must have arrived at the hacienda of Encarnacion; and if i succeed in obtaining those necessaries, and relieve myself of the incumbrance of the wounded, I will return to the charge—in spite of my ware wound which has reconsided in consequence of beown wound, which has reopened in consequence of being continually on horseback twelve hours of each day. In the detailed account of this obstinate combat, which I shall soon present, due notice will be given of the Generals, Chiefs, Officers, and others, who have bravely fought and poured out their blood in defence of the country. I have not been willing to detain this report for such details, supposing the Supreme Government would wish to have the earliest account of these successes. To-morrow, or the day after, I will cause to be transmitted to your Excellency the said detailed account, together with a notice of subsequent occurrences. Accept. I pray your excellency, with this explanation, the consideration of my particular esteem. God and liberty. Field of Angostura, near Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. His Excellency the Ministers of Was.

The Great Fire in New-Orleans.

From the Pic, 26th ult.

The fire in Chartres-st, which occurred early yesterday morning, and of which we yesterday gave a brief account, written while it was yet raging, was of a most serious character. The outbreak was in the second story of the store No. 35 Chartres-st, upon the west side, and must have been in progress for quite a length of time before it was discovered, for it soon spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty that some persons sleeping in the house were able to escape.

Upon this side of the street Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41 were destroyed, beginning at Custom-House et and moving north. No. 33, at the corner, was occupied below by Mr. Simpson as a dry goods store, he having on hand a large stock. The upper floors were also filled with dry goods and owned by Mr. Richards. No. 35 was tenanted by Gueringer & Co. who kept on hand an immense quantity of clothing and drapers goods. The lofts were used by Ravolets & Heweit, who were importers of French goods.

used by Ravolets & Hewett, who were importers of French goods.

The other stores on this side of the street were occu-pied by Mr. Albert as a hat store, Mr. Duconge as adrug store, Mr. Vignand as a glass, plated ware and crockery store, and by Hill & Cooley. The houses on this side of the street were owned, as near as we could learn, by Mr. Roumage and Mr. Blanchard.

Upon the east side of the street Nos. 36, 38 and 40 were destroyed. No. 36 was compiled by L. A. Sylvas.

Upon the east side of the street Nos. 36, 38 and 40 were destroyed. No. 36 was occupied by L. A. Sylvestre & Co., as a clothing store; No. 38 by M. L. Hillman as a fancy silk goods store; and No. 40 by E. A. Emanuel & Co. as a clothing store, and Mr. Panaud as a fur and hat store. This property was owned by Mr. Paul Piquet. Two buildings in Custom-House-st. were also nearly destroyed and their contents ruined. They were occupied by Geo. Bedford, S. Simon and S. Cransville. The store of Madame Mace was partially burned, the roof nearly destroyed, and her large stock of fancy goods much damaged by water.

The fire occurred in one of the most crowded and business portions of the city, and the amount of goods in nearly all the stores was large and of a valuable character. The buildings were, we learn, moetly covered by insurance, and the goods partially so. In the present confusion it is impossible to ascertain the exact loss, but we have heard good judges estimate it at about \$200,000.

FIELDS OF ICE .- Capt. Eldridge, of ship Thos W. Sears, from Liverpool, reports that on the 21st of March, lat. 43 20, long. 48 30, tell in with fields of ice extending from N. E. to S. W. as far as the eye could reach from aloft, and that he was obliged to run to the Southward 50 miles to clear them. [Boston Atlas. LAKE NAVIGATION.—The steamer United States

which left Cleveland on Wednesday, the 24th ult got aground in the Detroit River about twelve miles below the city. She went via Toledo.

The steamers Chautauque and John Owens were to have left Detroit on Friday, the 26th ult. for Cleveland. COMMERCE OF LAKE ONTARIO.-The Oswego ROBBERY IN MONSON, MASS.-Mr. Joseph Ray-

holds, agent of one of the manufacturing corporations in Monson, had the sum of \$4,300 stolen from his premises on Sunday last, by a member of his own family, who absconded with the money. SUSPECTED MURDER .- The Coroner of Utica has

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The Coroner of Utca has been holding an inquest on the body of Mrs. Sweet formerly Mrs. Placek, which was buried on the 4th inst. but subsequently disinterred, owing to suspicions of foul play. She had considerable property.

A suit is now pending before a board of referees in Boaton. Ezekiel Hale vs. E. M. J. Hale, (bis son) both of Haverhill. It appears that in the autumn of 1842 plaintiff, a convert to the 'Millerite delusion,' Since recovered his right mind, and now steks to regain possession of his property.

Legislature of N. Y .- Flagg and the Printing.

Rough hencer Flagg and the Printing - Walsh's Resolution The State Printing A Loco Job \$7.700 paid for \$5.000 Auditing by Deputy: Auditing by by Clerks: A Ton of Specie Bill not worth two minutes notice: Ebeneter Mack's Nice Little Snack-Carroll & Cook's \$40,000 Size-Inexplicable Rems—The Regent: Report—A \$70,000 Picture-Coloring Contract—Where are the Geologicals?—Senator Folsom and the College Bill. Correspondence of The Tribune. ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

Controller [Auditor] Flagg sent, this morning, to the Assembly. a statement, in reply to their in-quiry, made on Mr. Michael Walsh's motion, about the State secrets of the State Printing. Its disclosures afford a farther confirmation of the fact I have so often reiterated, that Mr. F. like the rest of the artful band of Loco-Foco politicians, in whose tem-

artful band of Loco-Foco politicians, in whose temple he is the high priest, is a hollow pretender to economy, and quite ready to wink at public expenditures which might have crimsoned the cheek of a Jesse Boyt or a Benjamin Butler, during their joint revenue reign over foreign commerce down at New-York.

The State Census of 1845 consists of nearly 265 sheets of paper, printed only on one side—rule and figure work—the same head-lines serving on many sheets—the head-lines being in large Asnabéll type—the tables spread over the paper in a manner so openly, shamelessly profligate, that perhaps nothing even at Washington ever equaled it. In one sheet, charged over \$100 to the State (1), the whole information given is, that in Long Lake, Hamilton County, there is "one Church"—all else is blank. The 263 to 256 sheets are charged over \$80 exch, and entered as 4,400 pages, on the pretext that, per contract, two tables which I could put on two or three 5vo, pages, and sometimes on one, are 16 pages, chargeshle at double the highest price. A few copies are on finer paper, bound in sheep, and exhibited in the Senate and Assembly offices—others are on coarse brown paper, half-bound, in the meanest style, and the book is four-fifths empty.

At air and just prices to workmen-giving all the in-formation to a word—correctly printed, too—I will wager, and find the best security in America, to put the whole in type, and bind the 2,250 copies for far less than the Binder got, saying nothing of the \$21,888 to the Printer, and a much bandsomer edition. I do not know that there is collusion in this case, but any one who learns the facts, will have to try hard not to be sus-

picious.

Mr. Flagg. in explanation of his estimate of \$70,000 for Printing in 1847, admits that his "rule of estimate." Mr. Flagg. in explanation of his estimate of \$10,000 for Printing in 1847, admits that his "rule of estimate, probably, will prove to be erroneous, in consequence of the change in the rates of printing," which he says he forgot about when he Examiske the estimate. Did he not make it out? Was that contract made quietly and

lorgot about when he Examined to estimate. Did he not make it out? Was that contract made quietly and in a corner?

As to the \$27,303.09 paid for printing and binding them 2.850 copies of the Census, Mr. Flagg says that he did not examine these accounts—he left that to "a clerk in the office"—neither did he archir this [tryifing] bill of nearly a ton of solid silver—he left that to "the Deputy Controller." Had this scandalous job never been overhauled, would the ex-editor of Plattaburgh, who made and renewed the contract. (not by deputy) and whose duty it was to have checked gross and paipable abuses, thought of throwing the odium of examining and admitting the justice and correctness of this clause of 27,303 dollars for a clumey, coarse, bloated, apology for a book, upon his helper, supposed to be Mr. Philip Phelps? Would he have paid such a bill in a private matter, had the cash been his own?

It is, perhaps, the worst job that ever passed through a printer's hands since the sitrring war times of 1812—even the binding is a complete botch. Piles of these uncouth volumes, which have cost the State, in one way or other, over \$10 cach, are lying about in the public offices here, because no one will take or send them away. All the account the Assembly have got is \$14,905 for 1600 copies for "LEGILALTRIER and Convernition," 4400 pages—and \$9,006 for other 1250 copies—with \$349 for a reprint of \$4 pages—10 per cent. is deducted—net \$21, 288—and the Caroll. & Cook, urinters, elected by the Assembly here got in the public of the contract I made in 1841 with Carroll & Cook urinters, elected by the Assembly here got in the public of the contract in made in 1841 with Carroll & Cook urinters, elected by the Assembly here got in the public of the courtes of the contract of the pages—10 per cent. Is deducted—net \$21, 288—and the Carroll & Cook urinters elected by the Assembly here got in the public and the public of the courtes of the public and the public and the courtes of the public and the public and the public and the

reprint of est pages—10 per cent. is deducted—net \$2.1, \$28—and the binding at \$1 90, is added, at \$5,415. This, says Mr. Flagg, was according to the contract I made in 1s43, with Carroll & Cook, printers, elected by the Assembly, and which I renewed for a year in Feb. 1845, and ditto, with Ebenezer Mack, for the Senate; and contract made with W. J. Warner, binder, as per the Assembly's resolution of 1846. Such base uses made of a small-pick contract who ever knew?

Mr. Flagg gives the items of \$70,000, nearly, paid in 1846 for State printing. Of this, Ebenezer Mack got \$14,579 77—and Carroll & Cook \$42,921 50. Many printers of papers got \$59 52 each, for publishing the bill recommending a Convention—C. Van Benthuysen & Co's bill was \$633 50.

This \$70,000, Mr. Flagg, being State auditor and a practical printer or editor, did not audit, but left the matter to Mr. Phelps, his deputy, and to one or more clerks," to say whether the printers' accounts were correct.

Wright's Message \$433—Controller Flagg's Report \$318.54—School Superintendents Report \$607—Quaran-tine Laws Report—\$1383—on Canal Expenditures \$317— Deaf and Dumb Report \$405—Anti-Rent Troubles Re--Deaf and Dumb Report \$405-Anti-Rent Troubles Report \$392-American Institute Report, 240 pages, \$2170 -426 Assembly Rules \$1415-Rule and Figure Work (but not a word as to what document it was) \$1285 50-Tables in Sheets, \$2125-Assembly's Journal, 312 copies, at \$5 30 (or thereabouts) each copy, exclusive of binding. Mr. Mack, for Senate, there were then three public printers, viz. Croswell, Mack, and Carroll & Colcharges \$526 for other 4100 of Mr. Wright's Message—\$868 for Benton's Report—\$312 for the Asylum Report—\$500 Canal Fund Report—\$245 for Regents of University Report.

sity Report.

How is it that Carroll calls the Regents Report 56

How is it that Carvall calls the Regents Report 56 pages, and charges but \$102 for 650 copies, while Mack prints it (seemingly) over again, for Senate, calls it 284 pages, which it is not, and charges another \$450 copies?

Mack charges \$4,955 for 5,030 copies of the Agricultural Society's Report, 548 pages, and \$854 for Secretary Benton's Report—also \$403 for plates. A heavy charge is made for rule work, but there is no mention as to schar it was used in.
G. Endicott and F. Emmons have received \$67,507 for

G. Endicott and E. Emmons have received \$6:,507 for merely 'coloring prints, at 5 cents—when larger, they demanded 10 cents, and for coloring maps 3s. each. They have also large additional bills not yet audited. Some \$20,000 have been paid to Carroll & Cook, and to Van Benthuysen, within about a twelvemonth, for printing, pressing and binding on the geological work.

To whom have these costly volumes been sent for the coloring pressing and printing pressing and printing pressing and printing the sent for the coloring pression of the control of the coloring pression and the coloring p sale? and in what quantities? and what returns have the venders made? Endicott's last bill for pressing off 253,150 engravings,

The State printing bills alone, for 1846, will take 25 nts out of the nuclear of The State printing bills alone, for 1246, will take 2 cents out of the pockets of every family in the State Even now, smid the profusion of legislative grants, am told that there is not enough money in the Treasur to pay members' wages from month to month. S much for Flagg, Benton and Wright's boasted for final cial economy, the net profit on one census book is which is more than the State allows in a year for the education of 57,944 American children!

which is more than the State allows in a year for the education of 57,944 American children!

Votes of Public Money for Education.

The Senate have printed the Assembly's bill, [enclosed] appropriating \$73,390 in 1847, and over \$60,000 in 1848, to certain Colleges, Academies, &c. with unendments, offered by Senator Foster, changing the vote which grants \$7.500 to Geneva and Hamilton Colleges, and New York University, for 1847, leaves the Single District Legislature of 1848, to vote as it may be advised by the people, into a \$14,000 grants for these Colleges in 1847, and another \$14,000 in 1842—Geneva having just \$1 students, and your University only 47, over and above the 99 sent scot free by the worthy Stockholders. Mr. F. also proposes to strike out the \$21,000 to the Normal School, and to continue the District School Journal.—The latter is a dull affair—miserably conducted; but might be, and once was, very useful and interesting.—The too selfish publisher, instead of allowing its columns to be filled with valuable educational matter, has actually applied whole leaves of it for months to puti his own bookstore and its multifarious contents. Why did Mr. Superintendent Bexnon allow this? Is not the periodical issued by the Teachers the best of the two t—Who can tell! A monthly School Journal, containing every new and valuable suggestion and improvement in the way of public instruction, carefully conducted, like

every new and valuable suggestion and improvement in the way of public instruction, carefully conducted, like Luther Tucker's farming periodical, and adorned with suitable cuts, would not (like the coarse and heavy handbill now patronised) be allowed to lie over in any Post Office. "Good wine needs no bush."

That special appropriations to private corporations, not under the control of the State, and managed for the advantage of stockholders and their friends, are private grants, and require a two-third vote cannot well be doubted, yet both Houses act as if it were not so.

Both Houses were chiefly occupied with private or local bills, &c. We have snow and enough of it every day, with sleighing, which it is hoped will soon be exday, with sleighing, which it is hoped will soon be ex-changed for warm weather, open canals and rivers, and an active and profitable Summer's business.

ETHALIDES. Court Calendar THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.-The first twenty causes CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 64, 7, 8, 9.

Costator Fougat.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 64, 7, 8, 9.
Costator Pleas.—Part 1, in Common Pleas. Room—
Nos. 57, 148, 71, 41, 3, 5, 297, 45, 49, 51, 55, 35, 1, 15, 25, 120, 19, 77, 101, 303, 7, 11, 25, 39, 59, 69, 105, 117, 123, 115, Part 2, in Assistant Aldermen's Room—Nos. 262, 2, 6, 10, 12, 20, 24, 36, 40, 42, 86, 106, 128, 154, 168, 180, 192, 202, 314, 390, 376.

Law Courts.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA. A PRIL 3.—
First Board and After—\$1,300 U S Bk, 55, 5, 100 Girard, 55, 11; 6,000 Texas Notes, 13; 1,000 Morris Canal Bds, 67; 1,100 do, 67; 24 Mech Bk, 26; 2,000 Nav 6s, 85, 85; 20 Ches and Del Stock, 55; 3,000 Texas Notes, 56, 13; 51 Farm and Mech Bk, 52; 2,000 Cinclineati Water Works Bds, 53, 95; 50 Flem Cop Stock, 55, 19; 150 Grand Gulf, 74, 750 U S 6s, 92, 102; 200 Morris, 53, 21; 200 do, 42, 15; 50 os, 5, 21; 2600 U S 6s, Treas Notes, 101; 3,000 Texas Notes, 500 each, 13; 1,150 U S Treas Notes, 101; 200 Morris, cash, 21; 2,000 U S Treas Sa, 101; 100 Vickaburg, 11; 6,000 U S 6s, b5, 101; Second Board and After—200 Girard, 114; 10 do, 55, 114; 200 Grand Gulf, 55, 7; 500 State 5s, 71; 100 Susq Canal, 55, 144; 50 Lehigh, 28; 300 Norristown Rd, 10; 100 U S Bk, 5; 40 U S Ek Notes, 75; 5,000 State 5s, 71; 3,000 do, 72; 155 Reading Rd, b5, 36; 100 U S Bk, 5; 50 Morris, a5, 21; 50 do, 21; 6,000 U S 6x, 6x, 50; 102; 50 Vickaburg, 11; 850 U S Bk, 5; 4,000 Texas Notes, 13; 5,000 Morris Canal Bds 5s, 67; 100 U S Bk, b5, 54; 50 Reading, 304; 5,000 State 5s, 724. SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 3.-

MILITARY SCHOOL.-By invitation we attended n the Park on Saturday an exhibition of the boys of the Episcopal Institute of Stapleton, Staten Island. were some twenty five in number, from ten to seventeen years old, dressed in military uniforms and all, except a few who were too small, armed with carbines and bayonets. Their evolutions were conducted by their mili-tary teacher, Capt. F. L. Hagadorn, though the principal They were reviewed by the Mayor and went through their exercises to the apparent gratification of the spec tators generally.

For our own part we confess that we could not view

them with pleasure. War is too horrible, too revolting in itself, for one who knows the whole of it to feel any unmixed satisfaction even in the splendor of its peaceful displays. A holiday parade becomes a sad spectacle when we reflect that the soldiers whose music, dresses. banners and movements are so orderly and beautiful, carry deadly weapons in their hands, and that the whole end of their organization is the destruction of men. At the sight, the thought of gory fields, mangled bodies, men striving in murderous combat and all the devastation and horror that follow in the course of war must rise in the mind. But when we see children, armed and trained n imitation of this terrible evidence of human depravity. the exhibition is even more painful. Why should th scourges that afflict the earth, and habituated to the thought of armies and battles? To our judgment the pursuit of a soldier would be the last that a judicious parent could wish his child to be taught, or that a Christian minister could appropriately teach. We know that national wickedness and selfishness sometimes compel men to the field of carnage and that it is thought necessary in the present state of the world for some to learn the trade of arms, but for the associations of children to have any connection with that awful business seems t us worse than desecration.

All that is attractive about war may and should be

etained for good purposes. Especially the charms of music, of dress and of measured movements, should be introduced in the education of youth. We have no doubt that these things may be adopted in schools with an effect on the health and progress of their pupils of which few persons have any conception. But they should be connected, not with the inhuman glories of war, but with the peaceful triumphs of such useful industry as is adapted to the strength of children. When tha is done it will be possible to behold them with unmin gled delight.

After the recent Anti-Rent disturbance in Columbia Cothe Sheriff came to this City and engaged the services of three fighting men of this City, known as Bill Har-rington, Hen. Shanford and Dutch Charley, whom he deputised to arrest the two ring-leaders. Upon arriving house where the men were smoking. Harrington clapned his hand on the shoulder of one and said "You are the man I want," at the same time presenting a pistol at his head, when the prisoner immediately clinched with Harrington and in the conflict the pistol went off, and it is said took effect on the jaw of the Anti-renter. Upon this the Anti-renters gave the alarm by blowing a horn which soon brought together men with ax-handles and other deadly instruments, who put the officers to flight without their being able to effect an arrest. Harrington, we are informed, is badly beaten; also the District At-torney was somewhat injured.

NAVAL.-The U.S. transport ship Electra sailed this morning for the Gulf squadron laden with ammuni, tion, shells, &c. The following is a list of her officers: S. A. Hunt, Lieut. Commanding; Lieuts. H. C. Flagg, C. C. Bowery, H. Moor : Acting Master, John H. Parker Passed Midshipman, Thos. Pattison; C Thos. Parsall; Boatswain, Josiah Snow.

OPERA.-The new season at Palmo's opens this evening with Donizetti's Lucrezia Borgia. Barilli, Pico, LOST MONEY RECOVERED .- From the Editors of

the National Police Gazette we learn that Thos. P. Shallcross, of the City of Wheeling, has recovered a part of the money stolen from a gentleman who had his valise broken open and robbed on board the steamboat Hibernia, No. 2, on Sunday morning the 14th of March, at Wheeling. The money will be returned on application to the editors.

DAGUERREOTYPE.-The improvements in this beautiful art are worthy of the highest praise, the specimens of which are exhibited at the PLUMBE NA-TIONAL DAGUERREIAN GALLERY, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray-st. They reflect the highest praise on the proprietor. The style is new, and are per-fect gems of the art.

LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION.—The locture which was to be given this evening by Mr. Brisbane upon the practical organization of a combined township, will be postponed in consequence of the detention at Providence of the large picture of the edifice of an Association which was used with so much success in the lectures at Bos ton: the lecture will be given next Monday evening.

LECTURE ON FREEDOM .- Rev. Dr. Burke will lecture at the Tabernacle this evening on "The Fall of Freedom in the Old World and its Rise and Progress in IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS .-

bout the 1st of March last three men, named George Northerman, alias Gordon G. Montrose alias Johnson, D. Davis and W. P. Rigley, left the City of Brooklyn and went to Philadelphia, where they put up at the Manaion House, at the corner of Market and Eleventh sts. After remaining there until the 8th of March, Davis and Rigley took cars for Lancaster, where Rigley was soon arrested for passing a counterfeit \$10 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia; whereupon Davis instantly fied to Philadelphia, where he was also arrested. Northerman in the meantime proceeded to Baltimore, which fact being made known to two Philadelphia officers, they immediately started in pursuit; but on their arrival in Baltimore they discovered that their man had shruptly left his quarters there and come North. Information of this circumstance was then transmitted to officer Wm. H. Stephens of this City, who, with the assistance of officer Stillman of Brooklyn, on Friday night succeeded in finding and arresting Northerman, who was committed to prison as a fugitive from Pennsylvania. On searching his premises in Brooklyn, the before named officers found two plate printing preeses, a quantity of engraver's tools, and a great vasniety of bank note plates, two of which appeared to have been just finished, and designed for pristing \$10 notes, one purporting to be an issue of a bank in this State; the other, of a bank in Rhode-Island. Northerman is said to be one of the best bank note engravers in the country; and notwithstanding he has been long suspected of being engaged in this line, until the present period the Police have been unable to catch him foul. His arrest, under the circumstances of being found in possession of counterfeit plates, &c. may be considered of great importance to the community. went to Philadelphia, where they put up at the Manaion

Course of Common Pleas.—Decisions.—Ogden Haggerty vs. Hamilton Murray.—Suit on a note for \$2500, and drawn by Edward Wilcox, endorsed by T. Whittlesey and Wm. H. Simpson, passed to Mr. Murray and discounted for him, without his endorsement, by Mr. Haggerty. The action was to recover back the \$2500, on the ground that the note was a forgery, having been, it was said, altered by Wilcox, after endorsement, by his adding the words "payable at the Union Bank." The Jury were not satisfied as to the testimony, and gave a verdict for defendant. Motion is made for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

The Court in its decision, expressed a doubt whether adding the words aliaded to, even admitting they had been added, was a forgery. The note was payable at New-York, and it mattered little at whatpoint. The testimony as to the addition was conflicting. Mr. Simpson not being supported but contradicted in relation to it.—The jury also had a right to decide, from the evidence, as to other transactions whether Mr. S. had not given a sanction to the use of his name by Wilcox. With the finding of the jury the Court does not consider itself authorized to interfere. Verdict confirmed, with costs.

John S. Gilks vs. Emmes Rusk.—Action for goods claimed to have been deposited on storage with Turner and distrained for rent. A verdict was given for defendant, and motion made for a new trial, principally on the ground of error in the charge. The question is, whether the property belonged to the plaintiff or the tenant, and there is no evidence of latter except as to, whether the property and interest. Motion is made for a new trial, on the ground that the some new trial, on the ground that the same time exhibiting his old emblems of authority of the possession. New trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Ransom Parker vs. Jas. L. Parshall—This was an action of trover, in which a verdict was given for plaintiff of \$25, the value of the property, and interest. Motion is made for a new trial, on the ground t

MARRIED:
At Washington, by Rev. Nr. Sprole, Miss Sman L.
Elliott. of Fairfax County, Va. to J. M. Shively, Esq. of
Oregon. The happy pair left on Thursday morning to Oregon.

Oregon.

In Kent County, Maryland, on the 22d ult. by Rev. Dr.
C. F. Jones, Miss Matilds C. daughter of the late Richest Ringgold, Esq. of Kent County, to Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States Senator from that State.

DIED:

On Sunday morning, April 4, Mrs. MARY G. Ro. BART, widow of the late Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobert is the

BART, widow of the late Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited in attend her funeral at Trinity Church on Wednesdy at ternoon at 5 o'clock.

Yesterday (Sunday) P. M. after a short but severe illness, Miss ANNA MARIA, daughter of Mr. J. M. Chalwell, deceased, aged 14 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Her remains will be removed from the residence of her mother, Anna Maria, Cholwell, 627 Greenwich at the Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co. at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend. ttend. On Saturday, 3d inst. Mrs. SIBBY THOMPSON, and

To years.

Her friends and those of Joseph N. Lord, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon (Mozday) at 4 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Maria Barnham, 61 Bayard-st.

April 1, JULIA MARGARET, only daughter of Alfred and Julia Jeakins, aged 3 months and 20 days. The splendid moving Panorantic representation of the funeral of Napoleon now exhibiting at the Museum, is not attracting crowds of people. It will be seen its after one and evening at 3 and half-past 7 o'clock, when also other splendid performances take place. The living Orang Outang will be visible at all hours.

Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, style for Spring, 1847, will

be introduced on Wednesday, March 3. by
LEARY & CO. Hatters, Astor House, Broadway. Circulars descriptive of our style will be forwarded by addressing us post-paid.

KNOX, 128 Fulton at its now prepared to supply his patrons and the public with his elegant Spring Hate m9 im

GLEE CLASS.—The Subscriber will, this (Monday) evening, at 9 o'clock, open a small class for the more advanced musical exercises, as follows: (1) Vocaliza-tions for the Improvement of the Voice; (2) Musical Declamation ; (3) Practice of the various musical ores Declamation: (3) Practice of the various munical oraments: (4) Glee-practice for farther advancement is
singing at sight; (5) Do, for style; (6) Solo singing and
Part-singing by individual voices.—Room 411 Broadway.
—Two or three superior Soprano or Alto voices, competent to sing easy music at sight, would be received on
the superior Soprano of Alto voices. very favorable terms. (r) J. F. WARNER.

MESMERISM IN ALL ITS SPLENDORS.—Dr. Dods will de-

liver four Lectures this week on the philosophy of Mes-merism with brilliant experiments in the American Hall on the corner of Broadway and Grand st. on Tueslay, on the corner of Broadway and Grand St. on Inesia,
Thursday and Saturday evenings at half past 7 o'clock.
Admission only 12; cents.
P. S.—Dr. Dods will examine diseases by the clairvoyant Burkmar every morning at 10 o'clock, at 175 Grand at Charge \$0. Medicine extra.

Do you rise in the morning with the tongue

furred and a bad taste on the palate? All this may be speedily removed by the use of Dr. Beekman's Syrup and Pills to be had at 494 Cortland st. N. Y. Sands's Sansaparit La. - This medicine is constantly per

Sands's Sansararitta.—This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swellen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loadsone to himself and to his attendants, has been medes whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopeless by for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly iestify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward proving most costestimony could be brought forward proving most con

testimony could be brought forward proving most cal-clusively its inestimable value.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price Si per bottle, or alx bottles for \$5.

From the Fall River Monitor, April, 1846. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.-This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skiliful physician tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, discriminating and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence country, is now received and uses with chare consequent and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary compisints. It is also recommended as a valuable medi-cine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption. Should its efficacy continue as it has thus far been proved in various obstinate cases, it will indeed be a most invaluable

medicine.

None gentine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 109 Fulnest. corner of William, agents for this city; also, at 278 Broad way, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally

GOLD PENS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Goly \$1 is now asked by J. W. Groaton & Co. 71 Cedarst, for their lowest priced Diamond Pointed Gold Pens is silver case. Bagley's warranted, \$1 75, and all other styles equally cheap.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS, \$2 ONLY, —J. Y. SAVAGE 92 Fulton-at, is selling for \$1 25 only the same pen soli-cleswhere for \$1 50. Also, a magnificent pen for \$2, the best and cheapest in the world. COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

For sales of Stocks, &c. see Fourth Page. SATURDAY, P. S There was a sudden and large increase to-day it the Fancy Stock Market. The news from the seal of war received for the last few days is looked upon as fa vorable to an early settlement of our difficulties with

Mexico, and hence a disposition to operate which has

carried Stocks up to day 1 to 24 per cent. Investment Stocks are steady but have not been equally influenced with the fancy descriptions. In Exchange there has not been much done -Sterling is 41-7041 for leading bills. France 5.45. The supply is considerable.

There is more doing in Freights and the rates are without particular change. To Liverpool engagements are making 6:27e, according to the class of ships and 23:224d. To Ireland several engagements were made at 23:224d. A vessel to load at Baltimore was 2ken at 25d and another to go to Philadelphia at 26d. To London some Flour was taken at 8s. Cotton is nomi-

Several packets arrived to-day with specie-Two from Havre had together about \$260,000. The Westminster from London had but a small amount-The Stephen Whitney from Liverpool had \$175,000.-The amount of specie in the banks on the 1st inst. was \$8,187,000, being about the same as at time of last to port. There is, however, a large sum in the Sub-Tres ury which has been drawn from the banks. About \$300,000 afloat should be added to the amount below.

\$300,000 afloat should be added to the amount below.

New York \$596,000 Butchers' & Drov's 75,000

Manhattan 250,000 Mecha.' & Traders' 75,000

Merchants' 1,250,000 National. 283,300

Mechanies' 592,000 Merchants' Exch's 150,000

Merchanies' 592,000 Merchants' Exch's 150,000

America 860,000 Seventh Ward. 75,000

America 860,000 Seventh Ward. 75,000

Phenix 466,000 American Exch's 490,000

North River 100,000 Commerce 944,000

Tradesmen 100,000 State 750,000

Chemical 100,000

Fulton 150,000 Total \$8,187,000

Greenwich 50,000

The Exports from this port for the week ending 2d April were \$459,277, of which \$411,762 were in American ships. The arrivals were 52 and clearance 29, of which 69 were American. Among the export there were:

there were:

To Great Britain—220,747 bush corn, 4,826 bush eats,
314,143 be bacon, 120,679 bs lard, 13,731 bs cheese, 15,
999 bs clover seed, 128 tierces rice, 1,400 bush beans,
3,853 bs leather, 364 bales cotton, 4,475 bbls flour, 20,909
ibs rice flour, 1,600 bs manufactured tobacco, 8,865 bush
wheat, 200 bbls rosin, 5,014 bbls meal, 40 bbls pork.

To France—13,780 bbls flour, 3,301 bush wheat, 25 bbls
pork, 3,218 lbs whalebone, 10 bbls meal, 464 tierces rice,
25 bbls beef, 19,325 lbs hides, 1,312 bush rye, 704 bales
cotton.

the 1st inst. was \$7,632,833, of which \$3,369,050 are out-

standing under the act of 28th January, 1847.

The coinage of the Philadelphia Mint in March was \$2,079,511, of which \$1,988,880 was in gold coins.

The energy and activity of the friends of the Greenville Railroad leave no doubt of its successful prosecution. In North Carolina, the people of Iredell, Cabarrus, Lincoln, Rowan, Gaston and Mecklenburg have held meetings and pledged their hearty coopers tion. An able Report has been made by Mr. Osborne from a Committee appointed by the Mecklenburg meeting. Meetings have also been held at Jonesborough and Greeneville, in Tennessee, and Comed to receive subscriptions to stock.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

the 2, \$5,800.

By Geo. B. Rollins.—House and lot 3 Leonard at \$2,850.

By A. J. Bleecker.—House and lot on 23d-st near 4th vorume, 25x88.9, \$6,000; 2 adjoining houses and lots, name size, \$5,800 each, \$11,000.